March 5, 1777. NUMB. 2506.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1777.

THE Members of the Library Company are urgently requeſted to ſend back the Books belonging to the Library, on or before the 20th of March; the Directors having reſolved to take a general View of the Library. Thoſe who ſhall neglect to comply with this Notice may depend on loſing the Benefit of their Share, according to the Rules of the ſaid Library. The Books are to be left at my Houſe, in Market-ſtreet, below Fourth-ſtreet.

As for ſeveral Circumſtances the Library could not be opened as uſual, the Members may get Books, by leaving their Notes, ſigned, at the above Place, from One till Three o'Clock P. M.

Thoſe Members who have not yet paid their annual Payments, are deſired to pay the ſame to Mr. SAMUEL SANSOM, Treaſurer, in Front-ſtreet, near the City Vendue Store.

¶ FRANCIS DAYMON, Librarian.

To be SOLD by FRANCIS DAYMON, at his ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, in the houſe where Matthias Aſpden formerly lived,

WEST-INDIA rum of the beſt quality, ſpirits, good old claret, melaſſes by the hogſhead or caſk, pepper, nutmegs, lime juice in barrels or bottles, good cordials, a freſh aſſortment of capital medicines. Alſo Britannias, Rouen and royal linen, ſail duck, fine and coarſe cambrick, plain muſlin, ditto flowered, cottons in colours, durants, taffeties of ſeveral qualities, black ſilk handkerchiefs, black cotton velvets, white ſewing thread, ditto in colours, black beaver hats, ditto white. *Hard-ware.* Gold, ſilver, and pinchbeck watches, with china faces and three caſes, ſwords, cutteauſe de chaſſe mounted with ſilver, piſtols, ſciſſars, knives, gold rings, ſilver ſnuff boxes, fans, ſeveral kinds of writing paper, pins and needles, coarſe ſhirts ready made, fine braſs wires, beſt Havanna ſnuff, and ſeveral other things. ¶

New-Jerſey, March 1, 1777.

PURSUANT to the Directions of an Act of the Council and General Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, lately made and paſſed, intituled, *An Act to impower the Marſhal of the Court of Admiralty to ſecure and ſell the Prize Veſſel or Brigantine called the Defiance, and her Cargoe, lately taken by the Militia of this State,*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the ſaid Brigantine called the DEFIANCE, with all her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, now lying at the Mouth of Tuckahoe River, in Great Egg-Harbour Inlet, and the Cargoe of the ſaid Brigantine, conſiſting of Melaſſes, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Salt, Cotton, &c. and ſundry Whaling Tackle, will be SOLD at public Vendue, at the Houſe of John Somers, jun. at Great Egg-Harbour, in the County of Glouceſter, on Wedneſday the twelfth Inſtant.

The Sale to begin at ten o' Clock in the Forenoon. The Caſh to be paid on the Delivery of the Goods.

‖5s. W. ISAAC KAY, Marſhal.

To be SOLD by the Subſcribers,

And may be entered on by the Firſt of April next,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in Norrington township, Philadelphia county, containing 70 acres, or thereabouts, of which there are 12 acres of good meadow, being well watered, near 25 acres of thriving timber; there are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with a good pump of water convenient, alſo a good ſtone barn with ſheds, a thriving young orchard, of about 100 grafted trees; the premiſes being conveniently ſituated for any public buſineſs, a tavern having been kept on it for many years; the ſituation pleaſant and healthy, being on the Manatawny road, leading from Philadelphia to Reading, between 17 and 18 miles from Philadelphia, at the Forks of the Swedes-ford road, and convenient to ſeveral merchant-mills, as alſo to a ſchool-houſe; the whole in good repair. The title and terms will be made known by applying to the ſubſcribers, living in the townſhip aforeſaid.

WILLIAM BULL,
‖756. HENRY PAWLING, junior.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Edgmont, Cheſter county, containing about 300 acres of LAND; there are about 250 acres cleared and a quantity of good meadow, and a good bearing orchard, with a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, convenient for a tavern, as it has been occupied in that ſort theſe ſeveral years paſt, being on the road leading from Cheſter towards Lancaſter, about 10 miles from Cheſter, and 20 from Philadelphia, known by the Sign of General Wolfe, in a public part of the country; a barn and ſtables, ſheds, and a pump of good water at the door, very convenient for waggons, a ſpring-houſe and other conveniencies, and two ſmall houſes on the premiſes. For terms, apply to JAMES HUNTER, in Newtown, or JAMES YARNALL, near the ſaid tavern. ¶

Upper-Merion, February 28, 1777.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on this Spring,

THAT noted and well ſituated plantation, late the property of Michael Thomas, deceaſed, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper-Merion, Philadelphia county, containing 180 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, together with a well-accuſtomed merchant-mill, ſeated on a never-failing ſpring, now in the tenure of Abraham Griffith; there are on ſaid premiſes two good dwelling-houſes, two barns, with ſtables, and other out-houſes ſuitable for each, all in good repair, about 8 acres of good meadow, and more may be made, an orchard of about 100 bearing trees, about 120 acres of land cleared, the reſt well timbered; the land joins the river Schuylkill, and has many advantages ariſing therefrom, ſuch as being ſupplied with wheat, and carrying the flour by water, &c. The quality of the mill and conveniency of the place may be better perceived by viewing, than deſcribed in an advertiſement. The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may be further informed, by applying to the ſubſcribers on the premiſes.

HESTER THOMAS, Executrix.
‖756. MILES THOMAS, Executor.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN KELLY, late of Lower-Darby, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book-accounts, are deſired to bring them in to the ſubſcriber, duly authenticated and proved, that they may be adjuſted and diſcharged by him: And all thoſe who are indebted in any wiſe to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to come without delay, and diſcharge, or otherwiſe ſettle, the ſame with JOHN KNOWLES, Adminiſtrator, in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania. *February* 28, 1777. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter townſhip, Burlington county, a Negroe wench, named *Nancy*, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; had on, and took with her, a chipped hat, with a blue ribbon round it, one red and white ſhort calicoe gown, one ſtriped under ditto, one green quilt, and a ſtriped petticoat. Whoever apprehends the ſaid wench, and confines her in any goal, ſo that her miſtreſs may get her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home. MARTHA WALLACE.

December 20, 1777. †

Cornwall Furnace, February 28, 1777.

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, at Cornwall Furnace, in Lancaſter county, on the night of the 13th of November laſt, a three-quarter blooded iron-grey mare, three years old, about 14 hands high, no brand, has large ears, trots well, and carries high. Whoever apprehends the ſaid mare and thief, and brings them to Cornwall Furnace, ſhall receive the above reward, and for the mare only Three Pounds, and reaſonable charges, from CURTIS GRUBB. ¶

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

Some years ago many of the moſt fruitful wheat diſtricts of theſe colonies were infeſted with an inſect, commonly called the WHEAT FLY; *at which time I made a number of experiments, watched their progreſs through their ſeveral tranſmigrations or forms, and made my remarks thereon, with ſome eſſays towards a remedy, which I then got publiſhed, to the ſatisfaction of many who found benefit by obſerving them; it is now ſome years ſince theſe inſects, from ſome cauſe or other, have almoſt diſappeared; but within about a year paſt, they have encreaſed ſo faſt, as threatens very great deſtruction to that excellent grain, and if not remedied, will, when that is exhauſted or becomes ſcarce, affect ſome other ſorts, to the great detriment of the country. And as many may have occaſion now, who had not the knowledge of experiments made uſe of then, and others may have forgot, therefore, from the pleaſure it gives me to add my mite in encouraging (or to remove any thing that is diſcouraging to) ſuch neceſſary improvements, and by the deſire of ſome, I have, from my former obſervations, and what has occurred ſince, prepared another piece on the like occaſion, which, as the Pennſylvania Packet was the firſt paper after it was ready, it has been inſerted there this day, and if you will be ſo kind as to give it a place in your paper, I am ſatisfied you will oblige a great number of your cuſtomers, as well as your Friend,* T. G.

A poſitive remedy againſt that deſtructive inſect called the WHEAT FLY, *from many obſervations and experiments made by the author.*

TO give a journal of all the experiments and obſervations which I have made on this inſect, would be tedious, and not neceſſary in the preſent caſe: The ſingle point now is, the remedy in the moſt ſhort and eaſy way. Theſe inſects begin to hatch or rather to come out of the grain in the fly ſtate, ſoon after the wheat is reaped, and theſe are the produce of eggs layed on and in the heads ſtanding in the field, when the grain is in the milky ſtate, or before harveſt; from this brood is produced a ſucceſſion of broods or flies, each female fly laying from fifty to ſeventy eggs, which hatch and go into the grain, producing others in about ſix weeks alternately, until they have eat up, corrupted, or ſpoiled all the grain they can come at, until Winter comes on, at which time, or ſoon after hard froſts appear, they ceaſe, and all the fly without the grain dies, and thoſe within, in the maggot ſtate, remain inactive, or nearly ſo till Spring, when ſome time in April, but moſtly in May or June, they hatch, and the Spring flies produced from the Winter maggot are much ſtronger and larger than the Fall flies, theſe, when the wheat is in the milky ſtate, fly away to the fields, light on the ſtanding grain in the duſk or evening twilight, where they lay their eggs on and in the ears which produce as before.

Now if every farmer will thraſh out all his grain, and ſell or depoſite it in tight granaries and cover it cloſe, or put it in caſks, ſo that no fly if they hatch can eſcape, alſo deſtroy all ſtraw ſo that none may eſcape from the ſcattering grains, and every other perſon having grain by them be obliged to cover it cloſe, ſo that none may remain from which the flies might eſcape after the firſt of April till after harveſt, the grain in the field cannot become impregnated with this inſect, by which means the enſuing crop will be clear and their progreſs ſtopped in that degree. But as it may ſo happen, that every one may not be alike careful, and where people live near each other the neglect of one may affect many, and a remedy againſt their progreſs from the impregnated field may be neceſſary alſo, I propoſe the following as the moſt effectual. Let your grain be got out and cleaned immediately after harveſt, or as ſoon as it is poſſible to be done, and when clean and as dry as you can, put it into caſks, which head up as full and as tight as may be, or if you have not caſks put it into a cloſe granary, or if no granary even in bulk, as thick and high as you can, and then ſmooth the top well and cover it cloſe with a cloth, to keep the duſt from mixing with the grain, then cover it about a foot thick with the dryeſt duſt, ſand or aſhes you can get, or even a large quantity of ſtraw well trod down on, the cloth and weights on that may do conſiderable ſervice, where the other cannot be conveniently had.

In this ſtate let it lay until it is to be removed for manufacturing. Either of theſe ways will preſerve the grain from receiving much damage, for where the air cannot circulate, the inſect cannot ſurvive or come to maturity, or where any does near the ſides or ſurface they cannot come together to copulate, therefore the ſucceſſion ſtops, and from the ſmallneſs of the number produced from the field impregnation, the damage is not near ſo great as that done by the rapid increaſe after, where they can have acceſs. Theſe rules will undoubtedly give ſatisfaction, and be advantageous to thoſe who will give themſelves the trouble to obſerve them, and if done generally will prove a remedy againſt this deſtructive inſect.

THOMAS GILPIN.

N. B. If wheat muſt be kept in the ſtraw, the larger the ſtacks is the better, and then thoſe thatched thick with ſtraw, but the wheat to be put into barns with ſtraw or hay, packed hard round the edges, and on the top is ſtill better, as it ſerves to ſecure the ſurface from a ſecond impregnation. Although wheat is the principal object of theſe inſects, when they become very numerous, they will at times occupy moſt other ſorts of grain.

SPEECH *of his* EXCELLENCY WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, ESQUIRE, *Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief of the State of* NEW-JERSEY, *and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the ſame,*

To the Honourable the COUNCIL and the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the ſaid State.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING already laid before the Aſſembly, by meſſages, the ſeveral matters that have occurred to me, as more particularly demanding their attention during the preſent ſeſſion, it may ſeem leſs neceſſary to addreſs you in the more ceremonious form of a ſpeech. But conceiving it my duty to the State to deliver my ſentiments on the preſent ſituation of affairs, and the eventful conteſt between Great-Britain and America, which could not, with any propriety, be conveyed in occaſional meſſages, you will excuſe my giving you the trouble of attending for that purpoſe.

After deploring with you the deſolation ſpread through part of this State by an unrelenting enemy, who have indeed marked their progreſs with a devaſtation unknown to civilized nations, and evincive of the moſt implacable vengeance, I heartily congratulate you on that ſubſequent ſeries of ſucceſs, wherewith it hath pleaſed the Almighty to crown the American Arms, and particularly on the important enterprize againſt the enemy at Trenton, and the ſignal victory obtained over them at Princeton, by the gallant troops under the command of his Excellency General Waſhington.

Conſidering the contemptible figure they make at preſent, and the diſguſt they have given to many of their own confederates amongſt us, by their more than *Gothic* ravages, (for thus doth the Great Diſpoſer of events often deduce good out of evil) their irruption into our dominion will probably redound to the public benefit. It has certainly enabled us the more effectually to diſtinguiſh our friends from our enemies. It has winnowed the chaff from the grain. It has diſcriminated the temporizing politician, who, on the firſt appearance of danger, was determined to ſecure his idol—property—at the hazard of the general weal, from the perſevering patriot, who, having embarked his all in the common Cauſe, chooſes rather to riſque, rather to loſe that all for the preſervation of the more eſtimable treaſure LIBERTY, than to poſſeſs it (enjoy it he could not) upon the ignominious terms of tamely reſigning his country and poſterity to perpetual ſervitude. It has, in a word, opened the eyes of thoſe, who were made to believe that their impious merit in abetting our perſecutors would exempt them from being involved in the common calamity. But as the rapacity of the enemy was boundleſs, their rapine was indiſcriminate, and their barbarity unparalleled. They have plundered friends and foes. Effects capable of diviſion, they have divided. Such as were not, they have deſtroyed. They have warred upon decripid age; warred upon defenceleſs youth. They have committed hoſtilities againſt the profeſſors of literature, and the miniſters of religion: Againſt public records and private monuments, and books of improvement, and papers of curioſity, and againſt the arts and ſciences. They have butchered the wounded aſking for quarter, mangled the dying weltering in their blood, refuſed to the dead the rites of ſepulture, ſuffered priſoners to periſh for want of ſuſtenance, violated the chaſtity of women, diſfigured private dwellings of taſte and elegance, and in the rage of impiety and barbariſm, profaned edifices dedicated to Almighty God.

And yet there are amongſt us, who, either from ambitious or lucrative motives, or intimidated by the terror of their arms, or from a partial fondneſs for the Britiſh conſtitution, or deluded by inſidious propoſitions, are ſecretly abetting, or openly aiding their machinations to deprive us of that liberty, without which man is a beaſt, and government a curſe.

Beſides the inexpreſſible baſeneſs of wiſhing to riſe on the ruins of our country, or to acquire riches at the expence of the liberties and fortunes of millions of our fellow-citizens, how ſoon would thoſe deluſive dreams, upon the conqueſt of America, be turned into diſappointment? For where is the fund to recompence thoſe retainers to the Britiſh army, thoſe intentional penſioners of a bankrupt nation? Was every eſtate in America to be confiſcated, and converted into caſh, the product would not ſatiate the avidity of their own creatures, nor furniſh an adequate repaſt for the keen appetites of their own miniſterial beneficiaries. Inſtead of gratuities and promotion, theſe unhappy accomplices in their tyranny would meet with ſupercilious looks and cold diſdain; and, after tedious attendance, be finally told by their haughty maſters that they indeed approved of the treaſon, but deſpiſed the traitor. Inſulted, in fine, by their pretended protectors, but real betrayers, and goaded with the ſtings of their own conſciences, they would remain the frightful monuments of human contempt and divine indignation, and linger out the reſt of their days in ſelf-condemnation and remorſe; and in weeping over the ruins of their country,

which themſelves had been inſtrumental in reducing to deſolation and bondage.

Others there are, who, terrified at the power of Britain, have perſuaded themſelves, that ſhe is not only formidable, but irreſiſtible.—That her power is great, is beyond queſtion. That it is not to be deſpiſed, the dictate of common prudence. But then we ought alſo to conſider her as weak in council, and groaning with debt: Reduced in her trade, reduced in her revenue: Immerſed in pleaſure, enervated with luxury, and in diſſipation and venality ſurpaſſing all Europe. We ought to conſider her as hated by a potent rival her natural enemy, and particularly exaſperated at her imperious conduct in the laſt war, as well as her provoking manner of commencing it; and thence inflamed with reſentment, and only watching a favourable juncture for open hoſtilities. We ought to conſider the amazing expence and difficulty of tranſporting troops and proviſions above three thouſand miles, with the impoſſibility of recruiting their army at a leſs diſtance, ſave only with ſuch recreants, whoſe conſcious guilt muſt, on the firſt approach of danger, appal the ſtouteſt heart.—-Theſe inſuperable obſtacles are known and acknowledged by every virtuous and impartial man in the nation. Even the author of this horrid war is incapable of concealing his own confuſion and diſtreſs. Too great to be wholly ſuppreſſed, it frequently diſcovers itſelf in the courſe of his ſpeech. A ſpeech terrible in word, and fraught with contradiction: Breathing threatenings, and betraying terror: A motley mixture of magnanimity and conſternation, of grandeur and abaſement. With troops invincible; he dreads a defeat, and wants reinforcements. Victorious in America, and triumphant on the ocean, he is an humble dependant on a petty Prince, and apprehends an attack upon his own metropolis: And with full confidence in the friendſhip and alliance of France, he trembles upon his throne at her ſecret deſigns and open preparations.

With all this, we ought to contraſt the numerous and hardy ſons of America, enured to toil, ſeaſoned alike to heat and cold, hale, robuſt, patient of fatigue, and from an ardent love of liberty ready to face danger and death. The immenſe extent of continent which our infatuated enemies have undertaken to ſubjugate. The remarkable unanimity of its inhabitants, notwithſtanding the exception of a few apoſtates and deſerters. Their unſhaken reſolution to maintain their freedom, or periſh in the attempt. The fertility of our ſoil, in all kinds of proviſions neceſſary for the ſupport of war. Our inexhauſtible internal reſources for military ſtores and naval armaments. Our comparative œconomy in public expence, and the millions we ſave, by reprobating the farther exchange of our valuable ſtaples for the worthleſs bawbles and finery of Engliſh manufacture. Add to this, that in a cauſe ſo juſt and righteous on our part, we have the higheſt reaſon to expect the bleſſing of heaven upon our glorious conflict. For who can doubt the interpoſition of the SUPREMELY JUST in favour of a people forced to recur to arms, in defence of every thing dear and precious, againſt a nation deaf to our complaints, rejoicing in our miſery, wantonly aggravating our oppreſſions, determined to divide our ſubſtance, and by fire and ſword to compel us into ſubmiſſion?

Reſpecting the conſtitution of Great-Britain, bating certain prerogatives of dangerous tendency, it has indeed been applauded by the beſt judges, and diſplays in its original ſtructure illuſtrious proofs of wiſdon, and the knowledge of mankind. But what avails the beſt conſtitution with the worſt adminiſtration? For what is their preſent government—and what has it been for years paſt, but a penſioned confederacy againſt reaſon, and virtue, and honour, and patriotiſm, and the rights of man? What their Governors but a ſet of political craftsmen, flagiciouſly conſpiring to erect the Babel DESPOTISM on the ruins of the ancient and beautiful fabric of LAW? A ſhameleſs cabal, notoriouſly employed in deceiving the Prince, corrupting the Parliament, debaſing the people, depreſſing the moſt virtuous, and exalting the moſt profligate! In ſhort, an inſatiable junto of public ſpoilers, laviſhing the national wealth; and by peculation and plunder, daily accumulating a debt already enormous!—And what the majority of their Parliament, formerly the moſt auguſt aſſembly in the world, but venal penſioners on the crown, a perfect mockery of all repreſentation, and at the abſolute devotion of every miniſter? What were the characteriſticks of their adminiſtration of the provinces? The ſubſtitution of inſtructions in the room of law: The multiplication of officers to ſtrengthen the court-intereſt: Perpetually extending the prerogatives of the King, and retrenching the rights of the ſubject: advancing to the moſt eminent ſtations men without education, and of diſſolute manners: employing with the peoples money a band of emiſſaries to miſrepreſent and traduce the people. And (to crown the ſyſtem of miſ-rule) ſporting with our perſons and eſtates, by filling the higheſt ſeats of juſtice with bankrupts, bullies and blockheads.

From ſuch a nation (though all this we bore, and ſhould probably have borne for a century, had they not avowedly claimed the unconditional diſpoſal of life and property) it is evidently our duty to be detached. To remain happy or ſafe in our connection with her became thenceforth utterly impoſſible. She is, moreover, precipitating her own fall, or the age of miracles is returned, and *Britain* a Phænomenon in the political world without a parallel.

The proclamations to enſnare the timid and credulous are, beyond expreſſion, diſingenuous and tantalizing. In a gilded pill they conceal real poiſon. They add inſult to injury. After repeated intimations of Commiſſioners to treat with America, we are preſented, inſtead of the peaceful olive-branch, with the devouring ſword. Inſtead of being viſited by plenipotentiaries to bring matters to an accommodation, we are invaded with an army, in their opinion able to ſubdue us; and upon diſcovering their error, the terms propounded amount to this, "If "you will ſubmit without reſiſtance, we are content to "take your property, and ſpare your lives; and then "(the conſummation of arrogance!) we will graciouſly "pardon you for having hitherto defended both."

Conſidering then their bewildered Councils, their blundering Miniſtry, their want of men and money, their impaired credit and declining commerce, their loſt revenues and ſtarving iſlands, the corruption of their Parliament, with the effeminacy of the nation—and the ſucceſs of their enterprize is againſt all probability. Conſidering farther the horrid enormity of their waging war againſt their own brethren, expoſtulating for an audience, complaining of injuries, and ſupplicating for redreſs, and waging it with a ferocity and vengeance unknown to modern ages, and contrary to all laws human and divine, and we can neither queſtion the juſtice of our oppoſition, nor the aſſiſtance of heaven to crown it with victory.

Let us, however, not preſumptuouſly rely on the interpoſition of Providence, without exerting thoſe efforts which it is our duty to exert, and which our bountiful Creator has enabled us to exert. Let us do our part to open the next campaign with redoubled vigour, and until the United States have humbled the pride of Britain, and obtained an honourable peace, cheerfully furniſh our porportion for continuing the war: A war, on our ſide, founded on the immutable obligation of ſelf-defence, and in ſupport of freedom, of virtue, and every thing tending to ennoble our nature, and render a people happy. On their part, prompted by boundleſs avarice, and a thirſt for abſolute ſway, and built on a claim repugnant to every principle of reaſon and equity: A claim ſubverſive of all liberty, natural, civil, moral and religious; incompatible with human happineſs, and uſurping the attributes of deity; degrading man, and blaſpheming God.

Let us all, therefore, of every rank and degree, remember our plighted faith and honour, to maintain the cauſe with our lives and fortunes. Let us inflexibly perſevere in proſecuting to a happy period, what has been ſo glorioufly begun, and hitherto ſo proſperouſly conducted. And let thoſe in more diſtinguiſhed ſtations uſe all their influence and authority to rouſe the ſupine, to animate the irreſolute, to confirm the wavering, and to draw from his lurking hole the ſkulking Neutral, who, leaving to others the heat and burden of the day, means, in the final reſult, to reap the fruits of that victory for which he will not contend. Let us be peculiarly aſſiduous in bringing to condign puniſhment thoſe deteſtible parricides, who have been openly active againſt their native country. And may we, in all our deliberations and proceedings, be influenced and directed by the great arbiter of the fate of nations, by whom empires riſe and fall; and who will not always ſuffer *the ſceptre of the wicked to reſt on the lot of the righteous*, but, in due time, avenge an injured people on their unfeeling oppreſſor, and his bloody inſtruments.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Haddonfield, 25th February, 1777.

LONDON, *November* 2.

Yeſterday the Houſe of Peers waited on his Majeſty with their humble Addreſs to his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech of Thurſday laſt. The Addreſs, with his Majeſty's anſwer, are as follow.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

It is with the trueſt ſatisfaction we congratulate your Majeſty on the ſucceſs of your arms in the province of New-York, the recovery of Canada, and the fair proſpect of deciſive good conſequences, which, under the bleſſing of divine providence, is now opened by the firmneſs of your Majeſty's councils, the valour and good conduct of your Majeſty's officers and forces by ſea and land, and by the zeal and bravery of the auxiliary troops in your Majeſty's ſervice.

We beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that nothing would have given us equal happineſs, to have been informed by your Majeſty at the opening of this ſeſſion, that the troubles which have ſo long diſtracted North-America had been at an end; that your Majeſty's unhappy people in thoſe provinces had recovered from their deluſion, and awakened by a due ſenſe of their misfortunes and miſdoings, had delivered themſelves from the oppreſſion of their leaders, and were returned to their duty. While we lament that your Majeſty's humane and merciful intentions have been fruſtrated by the neglect ſhewn to the means of conciliation, notified under the authority of your Majeſty's royal commiſſion, we feel the ſtrongeſt indignation at the inſolent manner in which they were rejected; and we want words to expreſs our abhorrence of the deſperate ſpirit of thoſe over-bearing men, who with an inſatiable thirſt of power and dominion, which has uniformly actuated all their proceedings, have now renounced allegiance to the crown, and all political connexion with Great-Britain; and, with an arrogance equal to the enormity of the attempt, left a doubt of their real deſigns ſhould remain on the breaſt of any perſon whatever, have ſet up their rebellious confederacies for independant ſtates. We are fully aware of the miſchief which would accrue, from the ſucceſs of this treaſon, to your Majeſty's loyal colonies, to the commerce of this nation, and more remotely indeed, but not leſs certainly, to the ſyſtem of Europe, and to every ſtate upon the continent of Europe poſſeſſed of diſtant colonies.

We reflect with pleaſure on the ſolid advantage which will be derived from the object of the rebels being openly avowed and clearly underſtood, the unanimity which will prevail at home, founded in a conviction of the juſtice and neceſſity of your Majeſty's meaſures. Inſpired with the ſame zeal for the cauſe of our country which animates the kingdom at large, we will ſteadily ſupport your Majeſty in the vindication of the honour of your crown, and the juſt rights of parliament, and will chearfully concur in making the neceſſary proviſions for thoſe great purpoſes.

The aſſurances of amity, which your Majeſty continues to receive from the ſeveral courts of Europe, afford us great ſatisfaction; we entertain the moſt grateful ſenſe of the endeavours which your Majeſty is exerting to conciliate unhappy differences between two neighbouring powers: And we truſt that by your Majeſty's auſpicious endeavours, theſe miſunderſtandings will be removed, and Europe continue to enjoy the ineſtimable bleſſings of peace. Permit us, Sire, at the ſame time, to return to your Majeſty our dutiful thanks for your provident attention in guarding againſt any event which may ariſe out of the preſent ſituation of affairs, by keeping us in a reſpectable ſtate of defence at home.

With hearts full of duty and gratitude, we acknowledge the happineſs which, under your Majeſty's mild government, is intended to every part of the Britiſh empire: of which the late flouriſhing ſtate of the revolted provinces, their numbers, their wealth, their ſtrength by ſea and land, which they think ſufficient to enable them to make head againſt the whole power of the mother-country, ſhew that they have abundantly participated. And we earneſtly hope that your Majeſty's paternal object of reſtoring your diſtracted colonies to the happy condition from which, by their own miſconduct, they are wretchedly fallen, will be ſpeedily attained.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious ANSWER.

"My LORDS,

"I RETURN you my thanks for this dutiful and affectionate addreſs.

"It is with great pleaſure I obſerve the ſatisfaction which the ſucceſs of my arms againſt the rebels in North America has given to all my loving ſubjects. That which you expreſs is highly acceptable to me.

"The preſervation of the public tranquility, the happineſs of all my people, and the maintenance of our moſt excellent conſtitution, are the invariable objects of my heart."

The humble ADDRESS *of the Houſe of Commons to the* KING.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty the humble thanks of this houſe for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

While we lament the continuance of the troubles which have ſo long diſtracted your Majeſty's colonies in North-America, and of the calamities and oppreſſions which our unhappy fellow-ſubjects are ſtill ſuffering under the arbitrary tyranny of their leaders; we cannot forbear to expreſs our deteſtation and abhorrence of the audacious and deſperate ſpirit of ambition, which has at laſt carried thoſe leaders ſo far, as to make them openly renounce allegiance to the crown, and all political connection with this country, and in direct terms to preſume to ſet up their rebellious confederacies for Independant States.

We conſider their rejection of the gracious and condeſcending means of reconciliation, held out to them under the authority of your Majeſty's commiſſion, as a freſh and convincing proof that the object of theſe men has always been power and dominion; but we can impute the circumſtances of indignity and inſult accompanying this proceeding to no other motive than a reſentment of your Majeſty's firm and conſtant adherence to the maintenance of the conſtitutional rights of Parliament, diveſted of every poſſible view of any ſeparate intereſts of the crown; and we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that the ſame attachment of your Majeſty to the parliamentary authority of Great-Britain, which hath provoked the inſolence of the chiefs of this rebellion, cannot but operate, as it ought to do, in fixing your Majeſty ſtill deeper, if poſſible, in the affections of a Britiſh Houſe of Commons.

With reverence and gratitude to Divine Providence, permit us to expreſs our unfeigned joy, and to offer our ſincere congratulations to your Majeſty, on the ſucceſs which has attended the good conduct and valour of your Majeſty's officers and forces both by ſea and land, and the zeal and bravery of the auxiliary troops in your ſervice, in the recovery of Canada, and in the important operations in the province of New-York, which give the ſtrongeſt hopes of the moſt deciſive good conſequences.

It is with much ſatisfaction we learn, that your Majeſty continues to receive aſſurances of amity from the ſeveral Courts of Europe; and we thankfully acknowledge your Majeſty's goodneſs and paternal concern for the happineſs of your people, in your conſtant attention to preſerve the general tranquility; and it is our moſt earneſt wiſh that, by your Majeſty's interpoſition, all miſunderſtandings and differences between two neighbouring powers, may be happily reconciled, and Europe ſtill enjoy the bleſſings of peace.

Your faithful Commons conſider it as a duty which they owe to your Majeſty, and to thoſe they repreſent, to grant your Majeſty ſuch ſupplies, as the weighty conſiderations which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to ſtate to us ſhall be found to require; and we have a well-grounded confidence, that, at this time, when the object of the rebels is openly avowed and clearly underſtood, the general conviction of the juſtice and neceſſity of your Majeſty's meaſures muſt unite all ranks of your faithful ſubjects in ſupporting your Majeſty, with one mind and heart, in the great national cauſe in which you are engaged.

His Majeſty's ANSWER.

"*Gentlemen,*

"THIS very loyal Addreſs deſerves my particular thanks. I receive with the higheſt ſatisfaction your affectionate acknowledgment of my conſtant regard to the conſtitutional rights of Parliament, and your zealous aſſurances of confidence and ſupport in this great conteſt, in which the intereſts of all my ſubjects are ſo eſſentially concerned."

DUBLIN, *October* 19.

We learn that an American privateer came to anchor in the harbour of Newry on the 13th inſt. and demanded proviſions, for which payment was offered. She mounted 18 carriage guns, had 125 men on board, and is a new veſſel well built. She remained but a few hours, then weighed anchor and ſailed to the northward. Thoſe who obſerved her under way think her a remarkable faſt ſailer.

NEWBURY-PORT, February 6.

By a veſſel arrived in a ſafe port in forty days from Bourdeaux we have the following intelligence, viz.

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen at Bourdeaux, dated December 13, 1776.

"Dr. Franklin arrived at Nantz in France on the 7th inſtant, in a ſhip of 16 guns, and has gone to Paris:—His buſineſs, which muſt certainly be very important, is matter of much ſpeculation among the French—I am very glad he has got here ſafe, as his ſuperior abilities and experience will probably at this juncture be of the greateſt advantage to America.—The ſhip brought in two prizes with her taken in the bay. The French are now, and have been for four months paſt preparing both by ſea and land: Their marine force is at this day very formidable, and the Spaniards are not much behind them.—A war with Spain and Portugal is thought to be unavoidable, ſhould that take place, France and England will neceſſarily be engaged in it;—the arrival of Dr. Franklin will probably haſten it. It is very confidently reported, and ſaid to come from good authority, that Ruſſia has engaged to furniſh England with 20,000 men for the American ſervice, in the ſpring: France and Spain will not, I think, ſee this, and remain idle ſpectators;—The Dutch who are attached to their intereſt, ſeem very generally diſpoſed to retard and clog the Americans, both in their public and private buſineſs, as much as they can. Lord Chatham is ſaid to be very near his end. We have not yet heard of the fate of Kingſbridge: The French and Spaniards will greatly rejoice to hear of a deciſive action in favour of America, hope they will ſoon have that pleaſure. Hearing that lead was much wanted in America, induced me to purchaſe ſo large a quantity, ſhould there be occaſion for it. I hope it will do good execution."

From various circumſtances we are apt to believe a war between France and England is actually declared, ſo that it is not likely the Engliſh army in America can be much augmented the next ſummer.

BOSTON, February 13.

At a very large and reſpectable Town-Meeting, held at Faneuil-Hall, on Thurſday the 6th inſtant, and continued by adjournments to the 12th, it was unanimouſly voted, that the town would do all in their power to promote the ſalutary intentions of the late act of this State, to prevent monopolies, &c.

NEW-LONDON, *February* 13.

In our laſt, it was ſaid that the Niger, of 36 guns, had drove aſhore on Narraganſet beach a prize ſchooner, and

at the ſame time took a ſchooner from the Weſt-Indies. Since which the ſhip has ſent a flag into Stonington for an exchange of priſoners taken in the above ſchooner, which proves to be Capt. Andrew Palmer of Stonington, from St. Thomas's, and by the flag we learn that the ſhip's name is the Amazon, —— Jacobs, commander, and that ſhe is ſtationed off this harbour. The ſchooner they have made a tender of.

Capt. Salter, who came out of Ireland maſter of the above prize, belongs to Portſmouth in New-Hampſhire: He informs that the American privateer which put into Newry (as mentioned under the Dublin head) ſhipped a number of hands there; that Ireland are univerſally in favour of the Americans, except a few placemen.—He further ſays, that flax-ſeed is very plenty in that kingdom.

Tueſday laſt Captain Daniel Diſhon arrived here in a ſchooner, in 32 days, from Martinico; he came within a few rods of the above ſhip in a thick ſnow ſtorm; has brought about 700 buſhels of ſalt, and ſome other articles. By him we learn that flour is low at Martinico, being from three to four dollars per hundred wt. He informs, that an Engliſh armed brig having taken ſundry northern veſſels within 3 leagues of the Cape, a French man of war was ſent out after her, who brought her into the Cape, where ſhe was condemned and ſold, and that an account thereof was immediately ſent to France. That the French continue to fortify Martinico, two forts being now erecting; and that two regiments of troops arrived from France while he lay at that place.

HARTFORD, *February* 17.

We hear a conſiderable body of our forces are draughted from the army near Kingſbridge, and ſtationed at Fairfield, to watch the motions of ſeveral men of war that lay off in the Sound near that town.

The inhabitants of the patriotic town of New-Haven, in this State, in full town-meeting, have reſolved, that they will do all in their power to put in execution the late act of the General Aſſembly to prevent monopolies, &c.

FISH-KILL, February 13.

Laſt Saturday ſix of the enemy's light horſe advancing towards Weſt Cheſter, three or four miles from Kingsbridge, a ſmall party of our militia attacked them, ſhot three of the riders, took one horſe, the other two ran off with the three remaining riders.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 21.

Extract of a Letter from Wincheſter, Feb. 14, 1777.

"We have certain accounts from the Ohio, that Mr. George Rogers Clark, and Mr. John Gabriel Jones, the two gentlemen delegated by the inhabitants of Kentucky to repreſent them in Aſſembly, were killed, and three others in company with them, by the Indians, below the mouth of Scioto, on their return; and a quantity of ammunition, which was ſent by them for the defence of that ſettlement, fell into the hands of the ſavages."

To the PRINTER *of the* VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. PURDIE,

By inſerting the following extract of a letter from General Waſhington, you may wipe off the many unjuſt ſtains which have been fixed on the characters of our New-England brethren by ſome prejudiced or inconſiderate perſons in this State. Should any perſon doubt their authenticity, you are at liberty to make uſe of my name, which will be communicated to you by the gentleman who will deliver this. I am your humble ſervant, &c.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency General Waſhington, dated Morris-Town, January 22, 1777.

"It is painful to me to hear of ſuch illiberal reflections upon the eaſtern troops as you ſay prevail in Virginia. I always have, and always ſhall ſay, that I do not believe that any of the States produce better men, or perſons capable of making better ſoldiers. Equal injuſtice is done them, in depriving them of merit in other reſpects; for no people fly to arms readier than they do, or come better equipped, or with more regularity, into the field, than they."

The following extract from the ſame letter will confirm the accounts we have received of the horrid barbarities committed by the Britiſh and Heſſian armies in the Jerſeys.

"Thoſe who want faith to believe the account of the ſhocking waſtes committed by Howe's army, of their ravaging, plundering, and abuſe of women, may be convinced to their ſorrow, perhaps, if a check cannot be put to their progreſs. Every perſon, in every State, ſhould exert himſelf to facilitate the raiſing and marching the new regiments to the army with all poſſible expedition."

ANNAPOLIS, February 27.

On Friday about one o'clock in the afternoon a fire broke out in the military hoſpital in this city, which in a ſhort time entirely conſumed the ſame; but providentially no lives were loſt, and the greateſt part of the furniture was ſaved. By the diligence of the inhabitants and others aſſiſting at the ſame, it was prevented from ſpreading to the neighbouring houſes.

BALTIMORE, February 25.

The following gentlemen are promoted to the rank of Majors General in the army of the United States, viz. Lord Sterling, Thomas Mifflin, Arthur St. Clair, Adam Stephen, and Benjamin Lincoln, Eſqrs.

Colonels Enoch Poor, Glover, Patterſon, Anthony Wayne, James Mitchel Varnum, John Philip Dehaas, George Weedon, Muhlenburg, John Cadwalader, and William Woodford, are alſo promoted to the rank of Brigadiers General.

Extract of a letter from an officer of diſtinction, dated at Chatham (between Morriſtown and Elizabeth-town, New-Jerſey) February 3, 1777.

"We have hemmed the enemy in, and begin to pinch them. On the 23d ult. we trimmed two regiments near to Woodbridge, killed thirty privates, and ſeveral officers. Had Col. ——, who commanded, behaved well, we ſhould have deſtroyed one regiment. He is now under an arreſt. We loſt no men that day.

"On the firſt inſtant, three thouſand of the enemy, under command of Sir William Erſkine, came out of Brunſwick to forage—They had eight pieces of cannon—Several of our ſcouting parties joined, to the amount of ſix hundred men, under command of Col. Scott, of the Fifth Virginia regiment. A diſpoſition was made to attack the enemy. Col. Scott, with ninety Virginians on the right, attacked two hundred Britiſh grenadiers, and drove them to their cannon. The other parties not marching ſo briſkly up to the attack, the Colonel was engaged ten minutes by himſelf; and, three hundred freſh men being ſent againſt him, was obliged to give way, and formed again within three hundred yards of the enemy. By this time, two other diviſions had got up with the enemy; but ſuperior numbers at laſt prevailed. Our troops retreated about a quarter of a mile, formed again, and looked the enemy in the face until they retreated. The enemy had thirty-ſix killed, that the country people ſaw, and upwards of one hundred wounded. We have loſt three officers and twelve privates killed, and have about as many wounded. Lieut. Gregory, from Elizabeth city county, Virginia, a brave officer, and Adjutant Kelly, of the Fifth Virginia regiment, one of the braveſt men in the army. He was carried off the field with a fleſh wound only, and five more Virginians; but the enemy coming on that ground, murdered them by beating out their brains, with barbarity exceeding that of the ſavages."

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

Yeſterday the Hon. THOMAS WHARTON, jun. Eſq; late Preſident of the Council of Safety, was elected Preſident, and GEORGE BRYAN, Eſq; Vice-Preſident of the Executive Council of this State. And this day at twelve o'clock their election will be publiſhed at the Court-houſe.

IN CONGRESS, *February* 26, 1777.

Reſolved, That an intereſt of *ſix per centum per annum* be allowed on all ſums of money already borrowed, and directed to be borrowed, on Loan-Office certificates, although ſuch certificates mention only an intereſt of *four per centum per annum.*

Reſolved, That the intereſt on the prizes drawn in the Continental Lottery ſhall remain at *four per centum.*

By order of Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

On Sunday, the 23d ult. a large party of the enemy, ſaid to be about 1900, marched out from Perth-Amboy, and attacked a body of our troops, under the command of Gen. Maxwell, amounting to about 800, near Springfield, about 7 miles from Woodbridge. After an obſtinate engagement the enemy were obliged to retreat with the loſs of near 500 men killed and wounded, amongſt them 14 commiſſioned officers, and nine priſoners. We had 4 men killed and 12 wounded.

Since our laſt a number of priſoners have arrived in town from the Jerſeys.

On Wedneſday the 19th ult. departed this life at Pequea, in the 52d year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH, wife of the Rev. ROBERT SMITH, and on the Friday following her remains were interred in the Preſbyterian burying ground at Pequea, when a ſermon ſuitable to the occaſion was preached by the Rev. John Carmichael, from 1ſt *Theſſalonians* iv. 13. 18. Thoſe who had an intimate acquaintance with her, know that ſhe was bleſſed with a very amiable natural diſpoſition, and all the virtues that might render her agreeable and uſeful, in diſcharging the duties of every relation ſhe ſuſtained in life. In her an unuſual ſtrength of judgment and quickneſs of apprehenſion, united with unaffected humility and the moſt humane affections. But what completed her character, and ſhed a luſtre on all her endowments, natural and acquired, was a life of exemplary piety, for which ſhe was peculiarly eminent, eſpecially in the latter years of her life. She lived a life of faith on the Son of God, and in the ſame faith triumphed over death and the grave. As this excellent perſon lived much beloved, ſo ſhe died greatly lamented, and in her death the public as well as her mournful relatives have undoubtedly ſuffered an unſpeakable loſs.

On Thurſday, the 20th ult. departed this life, Mrs. MARTHA EDWARDS, wife of Captain MARSHALL EDWARDS, of Biberry; and on Saturday following her remains were interred in the Baptiſt burying-ground at Pennypack, when a ſermon ſuitable to the occaſion was delivered by the Reverend Mr. Samuel Jones, from *Eccl.* vii. 2. *It is better to go to the houſe of mourning than to go to the houſe of feaſting, for that is the end of all men, and the living will lay it to his heart.* She was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, a kind miſtreſs, a good neighbour, and being poſſeſſed of unfeigned piety, calmly reſigned her breath and the protection of five ſmall children to the unerring hand of her heavenly father.

March 3, 1777.

*** All the Continental Troops in this City and the Barracks off Duty are, without Exception, to parade in the Commons, near the Barracks, on Saturday Morning next, preciſely at Ten o' Clock.

All Proſecutors and Evidence againſt any of the Military Priſoners are to attend at the General Court-Martial, which is to ſit on Wedneſday Morning in the Barracks.

LEWIS NICOLA, T. M.

*** The Public are hereby cautioned not to receive any of the Paper Bills emitted by the Convention of the State of New-Jerſey, dated the 20th of February, 1776, unleſs they have three Signers names thereto; as a quantity of thoſe Bills were plundered by the enemy from one of the perſons appointed by the ſaid Convention to ſign them, before he had put his name to the ſame; ſome of which have been ſince circulated through New-Jerſey and this State. As they are not perfect, and, of conſequence not a legal tender, and being the property of the State of New-Jerſey, the public are requeſted to ſtop ſuch as are offered in payment.

N. B. The names of the two perſons who have ſigned the ſaid Bills are, JOHN HART, and SAMUEL HOW.

*** The Public are alſo cautioned to beware in receiving Continental Money that the Denomination be not altered, as we have lately ſeen a One Dollar Bill altered to Six Dollars, by paſting the Word *Six* over *One*; but they may readily be detected, by obſerving the Device in the Face of the Bills, as well as thoſe on the Back, which are different in each Denomination.

Cheſter, March 4, 1777.

THE Commanding Officers of Companies, and thoſe Officers of the Fifth Pennſylvania Regiment who have not received Recruiting Orders, are to give their Attendance as ſoon as poſſible, at their Quarters in Cheſter.

‡ FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Colonel.

THE OWNERS of the *WICACOA* MEADOWS are deſired to meet at the Court-Houſe, in *Philadelphia*, the firſt Monday in April, being the ſeventh Day of the Month, at Four o' Clock in the Afternoon, to chooſe MANAGERS and a TREASURER for the enſuing Year. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

YOUNG COWS with Calf.---A Quantity of choice HAY, which may be tranſported by Water to Philadelphia, at Ten Shillings per Ton. The whole to be ſold together. Likewiſe a neat PHÆTON, almoſt new. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ. } To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 14th day of March inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Robert Polke (who, as well, &c.) againſt the ſhip or veſſel called the LEGHORN GALLEY, burthen about 150 tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoe, lately commanded by Alexander M Daniel. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of ſaid ſhip, her cargoe, &c. or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned, according to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

By order of the Judge,

‖ 7ſ6. ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

To be SOLD, or LETT, on very reaſonable Terms, by the Subſcriber,

A PLANTATION, ſituated about 4 miles and ½ from Philadelphia, on Hartford road, in Blockley townſhip, whereon is a two ſtory brick tenement, with a good kitchen adjoining, a good barn, and ſtabling, a young bearing orchard of good fruit, alſo a number of excellent pear and peach trees, a few acres of cleared meadow, and land ſuitable for more; the tract containing in the whole 74½ acres, and rather more than the one half cleared and under fence; the woodland very well timbered. For further particulars, enquire of

Philad. March 4, 1777. ¶ MARY JENKINS.

Beſt SPERMACETI LAMP OIL,

Is now to be had at the Spermaceti Works,
In Arch-ſtreet, above Sixth-ſtreet, 6 *W.*

FOR SALE,

A NEAT Brick HOUSE, two ſtories high, ſituate on the Main-ſtreet in the town of Reading; it is a corner houſe, 21 feet front and 31 feet deep, with a good brick kitchen, and a cellar under the whole; the LOT is 60 feet front, and upwards of 300 feet deep, upon which are erected, beſides the houſe and kitchen abovementioned, an excellent frame barn, 37 feet long and 20 feet wide, a fine wood ſhed and ſtore houſe; there is a garden neatly pailed in, and ſeveral excellent fruit trees, and as good a graſs lot as any in the town; the whole in good repair. Alſo,

Thirty-ſeven ACRES of LAND, within one mile of the above houſe, whereon is erected a good ſtone houſe, where a tenant now lives, and a neat brick room 20 feet ſquare, with a piazza, commanding a beautiful and extenſive proſpect; 10 or 12 acres are cleared, the reſt is young thriving timber; there are 5 acres of meadow made, watered by a very large and never-failing ſpring, and produces hay equal to any in the province; there are a number of excellent young fruit trees, of the firſt quality; to be ſold with or without the abovementioned houſe: The title to both indiſputable. For terms, apply to the PRINTERS.

To be SOLD at the London Coffee-houſe, on Saturday, the eighth day of March inſtant, at ſix o' clock in the evening,

THAT large and convenient meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras-ſtreets; the lot is 36 feet 5 inches front, including part of a ten feet alley, and in depth 220 feet, more or leſs on ſaid alley, with an adjoining back lot of 34 feet by 30, on which is erected a new brick ſtable and coach-houſe, having a good dry cellar under the whole, paved with brick; the ſtables are large enough to contain four or more horſes; there is a pump of good water on the premiſes, and a good garden, with a variety of the beſt plumb and peach trees, and a large bearing walnut tree in the yard; the houſe is one of the beſt ſtands in Second-ſtreet for buſineſs, and has been lately repaired; the cellar floor laid with two inch plank, and in good order. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe at private ſale, may know the terms, by applying to WILLIAM CLIFTON in the Northern Liberties, where a draught of the premiſes may be ſeen. ‖ 6s. 1W.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

THE noted TAVERN, known by the Sign of the Fox Chace, in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, about ten miles from Philadelphia, containing about 70 acres, 20 acres of which are woodland, now in the tenure of the Widow Coates. For terms of ſale, apply to NICHOLAS PECHIN, or MARTIN MILLER, living near the premiſes; or to CHRISTOPHER PECHIN, in Philadelphia.

N. B. If the above place is not ſold by the tenth day of April next it will be lett. *March* 4, 1777.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant boy, named PETER RUNDLES, about 15 years of age, about 5 feet 2 inches high, well built, full faced, of a bold countenance, very active in his undertakings, much given to ſwearing and lying, middling ſhort hair, of a dark pale colour, black eyes; had on, when he went away, an old caſtor hat, tow linen ſhirt, an aſh coloured country made coat of coating, buckſkin breeches, old ſtockings, and a red jacket, lined in the body with flannel, a pair of half-worn ſhoes, ſtitched on the rand all round the ſoal; alſo took with him a new fine blanket. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid boy, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

February 17, 1777. ‖ 7ſ6. SAMUEL KENNEDY.

Northampton Townſhip, Bucks County, February 25, 1777.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant man, named *Charles Anthony Moſs*, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well ſet, brown complexion, a High German; had on, when he went away, a green cloth coat and jacket, with worſted buttons, a ſwanſkin jacket, with pewter buttons, ſtamped for the 5th battalion, black buckſkin breeches, Germantown ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes, a felt hat, bound round the edge; he is ſuppoſed to be ſculking about Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by JAMES VANSANT. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Norrington townſhip, Philadelphia county, in September laſt, FIVE STRAY SHEEP, of different marks. The owner or owners of ſaid ſheep are deſired to come, prove his or their property, pay charges, and take them away.

March 4, 1777. ‖ ARCHIBALD THOMSON, jun.

February 25, 1777.

THE Freeholders of the ſeveral and reſpective Diſtricts in Cheſter County, are requeſted to meet on Monday, the tenth of March next, at one o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the ſeveral Places hereafter directed, viz. Cheſter, Upper and Lower Chicheſter, Aſhton, Bethel, and Middletown, at the Houſe of George Pierce; Ridley, Springfield, Upper Providence, Nether Providence, and Marple, at Joſeph Gibbons's; Darby, Haverford, and Radnor, at the Widow Coats's; Birmingham, Thornbury, Concord, Weſt-town, and Edgmont, at Charles Dilworth's; Newtown, Eaſt-town, Williſtown, and Goſhen, at Joſhua Smith's; Tredyffrin, Eaſt and Weſt Whitelands, and Charlestown, at John Kerlin's; Vincent, Pikeland, and Coventry, at Sebaſtian Keyley's; Uwchland and Eaſt-Nantmell, at John Evan's; Weſt-Nantmell and Eaſt-Caln, at Paul M'Night's; Eaſt-Fallowfield, Eaſt and Weſt Bradfords, Newlinton, and Pennſbury, at Robert People's; Kennett, Eaſt and Weſt Marlboroughs, at John Jackſon's; London-Britain, Newgarden, and Londongrove, at Iſaac Allen's; Londonderry and New-London, at the Widow Neiſbit's; Oxford, Eaſt and Weſt Nottinghams, at Walter Hood's; Weſt-Fallowfield, Sadſbury, and Weſt-Caln, at James M'Clelland's; and proceed in electing Juſtices of the Peace, as the Law directs.

*** The Collectors are hereby requeſted to pay the Taxes to the County Treaſurers.

Thomas Taylor, and *William Evans*, Commiſſioners.
David Cloyd, *Andrew Boid*, *Mark Willcox*, and *John Ralſton*, Aſſeſſors.

Talbot County, February 18, 1777.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform thoſe Gentlemen that have been pleaſed to employ him by ſubſcription, in bringing the Pennſylvania Newſpapers, that he intends calling on thoſe indebted, in the two proceeding months, March and April, for a ſettlement, and makes no doubt but they will conſider the great expence of keeping Poſt going at this time and will be prepared to diſcharge their reſpective balances, which will enable him to ſerve them in future. He remains their humble ſervant,

ALEXANDER ANDERSON,
Eaſtern-Shore Poſt.

An ACT *declaring what shall be* TREASON, *and what other crimes and practices against the State shall be misprison of Treason.*

WHEREAS it is absolutely necessary for the safety of every State to prevent, as much as possible, all treasonable and dangerous practices that may be carried on by the internal enemies thereof; and to provide punishments in some degree adequate thereto, in order to deter all persons from the perpetration of such horrid and dangerous crimes: Therefore,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That all and every person and persons (except prisoners of war) now inhabiting, residing or sojourning within the limits of the State of Pennsylvania, or that shall voluntarily come into the same hereafter to inhabit, reside or sojourn, do owe, and shall pay allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons belonging to, or residing within this State, and under the protection of its laws, shall take a commission or commissions from the King of Great-Britain, or any under his authority, or other the enemies of this State, or the United States of America; or who shall levy war against the State or government thereof; or knowingly and willingly shall aid, or assist any enemies at open war against this State, or the United States of America, by joining their armies, or by enlisting, or procuring or persuading others to enlist for that purpose; or by furnishing such enemies with arms or ammunition, provision, or any other article or articles for their aid or comfort; or by carrying on a traiterous correspondence with them; or shall form, or be in any wise concerned in forming any combination, plot or conconspiracy for betraying this State, or the United States of America into the hands or power of any foreign enemy; or shall give or send any intelligence to the enemies of this State for that purpose; every person so offending, and being thereof legally convicted, by the evidence of two sufficient witnesses, in any Court of Oyer and Terminer, shall be adjudged guilty of high treason, and shall suffer death, and his or her estate shall be, and is hereby declared to be forfeited to the Commonwealth, except such parts thereof as the Judges of the Court wherein such conviction may be shall order and appropriate to the support of such traitor's children, or wife and children (if any) as to them may appear sufficient, until the same shall be otherwise regulated by act of General Assembly.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons within this State shall attempt to convey intelligence to the enemies of this State, or of the United States of America, or by publicly and deliberately speaking or writing against our public defence; or shall maliciously and advisedly endeavour to excite the people to resist the government of this Commonwealth, or persuade them to return to a dependance upon the crown of Great-Britain; or shall maliciously and advisedly terrify or discourage the people from enlisting into the service of the Commonwealth; or shall stir up, excite or raise tumults, disorders or insurrections in the State, or dispose them to favour the enemy; or oppose and endeavour to prevent the measures carrying on in support of the freedom and independence of the said United States; every such person or persons being thereof legally convicted by the evidence of two or more creditable witnesses, in any Court of General Quarter Sessions, shall be adjudged guilty of misprision of treason; and shall suffer imprisonment during the present war, and forfeit to the Commonwealth one half of his or her lands, tenements, goods and chattels.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all offences by this act declared misprision of treason shall be cognizable before any Justices of the Peace of the city or county where the offence was committed, or where the offender can be found; and every Justice of the Peace within this State, on complaint to him made on the oath or affirmation of one or more credible person or persons, shall cause such offender to come before him, and enter into a recognizance with one or more sufficient surety or sureties, to be and appear at the next Court of General Quarter Sessions for the said city or county, and abide the judgment of the Court; and in the mean time to be of the peace and good behaviour toward all people in the State; and for want of such surety the said Justice shall commit such offender to the common goal of the said city or county. And all persons charged on oath or affirmation with any crime or crimes by this act declared to be treason against the State, shall be dealt with and proceeded against as in other capital crimes are by law directed.

JOHN JACOBS, Speaker.

Passed Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1777.

THE MEMBERS of the CORPORATION for the Relief of poor and distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and of the poor and distressed Widows and Children of Presbyterian Ministers, are desired to meet at the First Presbyterian Church, in Philadelphia, on the 11th Day of March 1777, to consider how to dispose of the Money in the Hands of the Corporation, to elect a Treasurer, and to do any other Business that may be necessary.

FRANCIS ALISON, Secretary.

February 15, 1777. ¶

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE, on the 13th day of March next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE plantation, situate in Springfield, Chester county, about 11 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 150 acres of land; there are on said plantation about ten acres of meadow, and more may be made, timber sufficient to support the farm, a good stone house, a frame barn, and other out-houses, a spring of excellent water near the door, with a stone house over it, about 300 grafted apple-trees of the best kind of fruit, a variety of cherry and other fruit trees. Likewise one lot, lying near the above plantation, containing 13 acres of land, great part of which is good meadow ground. Also a crop of wheat and rye in the ground; working oxen, cows, young cattle, and swine; implements of husbandry, and household furniture. The sale to begin at two o'clock P. M. Attendance will be given by

DANIEL YARNELL. ‖ 7 f 6.

Philadelphia, February 20, 1777.

TO be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Friday, the fourteenth Day of March next, at Chincoteague Inlet,

A SLOOP,

Taken up at sea, and brought in there, by the Continental Schooner WASP, JOHN BALDWIN, Commander.

Inventory to be seen at Mr. BURDETT's, or at the time of sale. ¶

Philadelphia, February 24, 1777.

ALL non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, who deserted from Colonel MILES and ATLEE's Regiments, are hereby directed to repair to their respective Regiments, now at Philadelphia Barracks, on or before the 15th day of March next. Those who neglect coming, will be advertised, and treated as the Martial Law directs.

LEWIS FARMER, Major. ¶

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ff. } To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 15th day of March next, at ten o' clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of David M'Cullough (who, as well, &c.) against the brigantine, or vessel, called the Hope, burthen about 100 tons, lately commanded by William Price, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoe. To the end and intent that the owner or owners therof, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill. *By order of the Judge,*

Feb. 25, 1777. ‖ ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

Honesty is the best policy.

LOST between Philadelphia and Perkioming, on the Reading Road, a Bundle of CONTINENTAL MONEY, amounting to One Hundred and Seventy-two Dollars, consisting of a Thirty Dollar Bill, Eight, Six, and other Dollar Bills. They were wrapped round with clean Paper, sealed with Wafers, and marked 172 Dollars in Figures. Whoever will deliver the same to JOHN ORD, Esq; in Philadelphia, the PRINTERS hereof, or JOHN REILY, shall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of AARON COATES, late of Haverford township, Chester county, deceased, either by bonds, bills or book debts, are hereby requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, on or before the first of April next, in order for settlement. Due attendance will be given by RACHEL COATES, and BENJAMIN COATES, Administrat. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

GOT away out of my stable, at Philadelphia, on the 13th of November last, a chestnut brown HORSE, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, paces and trots, has a star in his forehead and a curled mane, is branded on the left shoulder M. Z. goes very wide with his hind legs, carries his head high, and will be 5 years old next spring. Whoever brings home the said horse, shall have the above reward, paid by

¶ LUDWIG KARCHER.

Philadelphia, February 13, 1777.

A PERSON well acquainted with the WOOLLEN and LINEN MANUFACTORY, in their various Branches, would be glad to have the Superintendance of a public or private Manufactory, either in this City or Country.---Proper Credentials may be had of his Ability, by applying to

JAMES BUTLAND, Gold and Silver-Lace Weaver, in Second-street.

¶

Salem, February 3, 1777.

TO be SOLD, or HIRED out for COVERING next SEASON, a handsome, well coloured, half blooded HORSE, six Years old next May.

¶ EDWARD KEASBEY.

Philadelphia Barracks, January 24, 1777.

TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from Captain JOHN DAVIS's company of the 9th Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel JAMES IRVINE, three soldiers, viz.

Thomas Hobdy born in England, about 6 feet high, very fair skinned, dark hair, which he wears tied; had on, when he went off, a brown coat and jacket, buckskin breeches, and has an impediment in his speech; he served his time in Goshen township Chester county,

John M'Neil, born in Ireland, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, taylor by trade; had on, a short light coloured bearskin cloth coat; likewise took with him a blue and red uniform coat, and sundry other clothes; he appears to be about 30 years of age, though a good deal grey on his crown.

James Kelly, late from Ireland, about 5 feet 6 inches high; lately belonged to Col. De Haas's regiment; took with him a brown uniform coat; faced with green, I. P. B. on the buttons, remarkable grey eyes, dark complexion; took with him sundry other clothes. Whoever secures said deserters, and sends them to their respective company, shall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for either, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN DAVIS, Captain.

N. B. It is to he hoped all well-wishers to the American cause will use their endeavours to detect such villains, that they may be brought to exemplary punishment, as *Kelly* and *M'Neil* have been known to enlist with different recruiting officers, and receive their full bounty; it is supposed they are gone to the Head of Elk

---

Mount-Holly, February 11, 1777.

RUN away from the subscriber, the 5th instant, an Irish servant girl, named Hester Cavanagh, *about 18 years of age, 5 feet high, stout built, and looks remarkably innocent, has light brown hair, full grey eyes, and a remarkable burn, which she got lately, upon her right arm, near the elbow; had on, and took with her, a striped lincey short gown, a long blue and white India gingham ditto, the former lined with white calicoe, one old quilted petticoat, a cloth coloured cloth ditto, and a striped linen ditto, one pair of crimson worsted stockings, with white silk clocks, and a pair of blue yarn ditto, three shifts, two brown country made linen, and one above half whitened, one plain lawn apron, a cambrick handkerchief, with a border, a pair of half soaled leather pumps, and plated shoe buckles. Whoever secures said servant in any goal of this State, or Pennsylvania, shall receive* FOUR DOLLARS *reward.*

JOHN SHIELDS.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Upper-Merion township, Philadelphia county, 12 miles from Philadelphia, containing 230 acres of choice land; bounded on the road leading from Spring-mill to Lancaster road and lands of Colonel Miles, Thomas Livezey, William Torbert, and others; about 130 acres cleared, where every field may be supplied with a sufficiency of water; it is as good for grain or grass as any in the county; there are about 12 acres of good meadow, greatest part watered, and eight more may be made all watered, the remainder well timbered; there is a good conveniency for building a mill, as the stream is good and the fall very great; there are on said place a new stone house, two stories high, with a cellar under the whole, a square log house, with a stone gable adjoining, and a never-failing spring of good water near the door, also a new stone barn, 46 feet by 30, with a good bearing orchard, and a young thriving orchard, beginning to bear. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to THOMAS TORBERT, on said place. ‖ 7 f 6.

Philadelphia, February 22, 1777.

WAS LOST, the 19th instant, a Parchment Pocket-Book, containing a Captain's Commission, and a Map of New-York, Long-Island, &c. and some Cash. Whoever has found it, and will bring it to ISAAC LORT, Cryer, in Strawberry-alley, shall have all the Cash. §

*** Said LORT has a HANGER, found on the road to Darby.

Talbot County, Maryland, February 10, 1777.

TO BE RENTED,

A WELL-ACCUSTOMED TAN-YARD, situated on a fine stream of water, never dry; the Tan-yard in tolerable order, but will be thoroughly repaired, other improvements will be made, so as to make it comfortable to the tenant. Any person wanting such a place, may have immediate possession and know the terms, by applying to

¶ WILLIAM BORDLEY.

WAS taken up, on Tuesday, the 11th of February inst. in Shippen-street, near Anthony Fortune's Livery-stable, a dark bay MARE, about 12 hands high. The owner may have her again, by applying to JOHN CROWLE, proving his property, and paying charges. ¶

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain Robinson's company of the 5th Pennsylvania regiment of foot, now lying at Chester, the following persons, viz.

James Kipp, born at New-York, 23 years old, 6 feet 1½ inches high, well set, brown hair, grey eyes, and pitted with the small-pox; had an impediment in his speech.

John Linch, an Irishman, 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair, grey eyes, with a scar under his right jaw, a good looking fellow, both in person and habit.

John Smith, an Englishman, 30 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a darkish complexion, with black hair and black eyes, and a film on his right eye.

Wilson Jackson, an Englishman, 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, well set, with black hair and black eyes.

Patrick Burk, an Irishman, 40 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a dark complexion, with grey eyes. And,

James Foster, an Englishman, 23 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion.

Whoever secures said deserters, so as they may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for each, paid by

JOB VERNON, Lieut.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1777. ‡ 7 f 6.

Philadelphia, February 24, 1777.

GOOD Encouragement for Tradesmen; such as Carpenters, Smiths, Wheelwrights, Sadlers, or Harness-makers. Any of the above Tradesmen, willing to enter into the Service of the States for one Year, to be employed at the Factory Foundery, &c. at York-town or elsewhere, may know the Terms, and enter into present pay, by applying at THOMAS WYLIE's, in Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, the House Samuel Wheeler formerly lived in.

N. B. The Encouragement is very great. †

Just published, and to be sold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1777.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing near 300 Acres, situate in West New-Jersey, near Trenton; bounded by Sunpink Creek, Land of Mr. John Coleman, and others; and known by the Name of The Bear Swamp; above 100 Acres of good Meadow may be made; the greatest Part of said Tract is well timbered. For further Particulars, enquire of Mr. RICHARD HALL, in Elfrith's-Alley, Philadelphia; Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS, in Southwark; or of ANDREW EDGE, at the Yellow-Springs, Chester County, who will give an indisputable Title to the Purchaser. ‖ 6 W.

SEWING and DARNING NEEDLES, assorted,

TO BE SOLD BY

ROBERT M'KNIGHT,

At the Store of Messieurs MEASE AND CALDWELL.

WANTED,

A NUMBER of HANDS, who understand the GUNSMITH's BUSINESS, or any of its BRANCHES; STOCKERS in particular, will meet with good Encouragement by applying to *PETER DEHAVEN*, at the public GUN-MANUFACTORY, at French Creek, or *JAMES CARTER*, in Third-street, near Arch-street, in Philadelphia. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS a negroe man, who calls himself JOHN DAVID, did, on Monday, the 20th of January inst. steal out of the stable of David Brooke, a MARE and yearling COLT; and on Wednesday the 22d instant sold the mare to Isaac Haines, of Goshen, in Chester county, and the colt to Patrick Cannon, of Whiteland in said county, pretending to be a free negroe, and a dealer in horses; said negroe is about 5 feet seven inches high, stout looking fellow, remarkable for having a very sore leg, and is by every account a most notorious villain, pretends to have travelled much is talkative, and talks much in the negroe dialect, and passes by divers different names; he crossed the Upper Ferry last Sunday, and is strongly suspected to be in Philadelphia. Whoever apprehends said negroe and secures him, so that he be brought to justice, and the money cloth and watch that he got for the mare and colt, restored, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

ISAAC HAINES, and

Jan. 28, 1777. † PATRICK CANNON.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber living in Passyunk township, on the 20th of December last, an Irish servant girl, named PATTY PRATT, about 16 or 17 years of age; had on, when she went away, a long calicoe gown, green striped petticoat, tow striped linsey ditto, linsey short gown, lawn apron, 3 lawn handkerchiefs, 1 silk ditto, a pair of cotton mittens, half-worn shoes, white worsted stockings, white cotton ditto, black bonnet with blue lining. Whoever secures said servant, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

January 23. ‖ NATHAN COLLENS.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away the 6th of January last, from the subscriber, living in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, a Dutch servant woman, named *Patty Brannas*, about 25 years of age, fresh coloured, black eyes, curled hair; had on and took with her, a black sattin bonnet, a light coloured cloth cloak, with a hood, a calicoe short gown, two striped lincey and one damask petticoats, and a white apron. Whoever takes up and and secures said servant, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ GEORGE LEIB.

Bedminster, Bucks County January 22, 1777.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, on Monday the 20th of January last a suspicious person, a middle sized young man, having a blanket coat on, could give no satisfactory account of his business or progress in these parts; had with him, a black HORSE, without saddle or bridle, branded with the letters A. S. on the near buttock, is supposed to be about 11 or 12 years old, is thought to be stolen, and is about 14 hands high, and was therefore detained; the owner of the horse, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again.

* JOSEPH BRADEN.

BAR-IRON, of the first Quality,

TO BE SOLD, BY

GEORGE MEADE, and COMPANY.

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